THE SEMI-WEEKLY UNION, will be published ever educately and Satorday, at \$4 per annual for one copy; \$10 for tree copies; and \$15 for five copies.

THE WERKLY UNION, a very large paper for countrepredation, will be published every Saturday morning, at the following prices: For one copy, \$2 feer annum; three copies for \$5; is copies for \$5; to copies for \$5

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

L'ROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWE ND OND RAILBOAD, FALL ARRANGEMENTS.

wo through t aims are now run dualy, except Sanday, from Washnes for the West, as follows:
st. Mail train starts: at 7.45, a. m., (Sanday excepted.) connect-closely at Washington Janction, for the West.
The Cheimant St. Louis, and Chacego Express Connexion leaves chington at a 30, p. m., reaching Cincinnat at 8, p. m., next day, connecting directly with express train for Louiscitic, Catro, and the wast, and for St. I coils, Kansas, &c. Time from Washington to input 28 hours, or to 84, Louis only 44 hours.

yiew the grand mountain scenery of the read in daylight take or the 7.45, a. m., or 5.30, p. m., train from Washington.

p Parkersburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia read the 5.30, p. m., train. For Marietta and Chichmail Railroad take name.

region of the control of the control

FOR BALTIMORE AND THE EAST:

Leave Washington for Baltimore at 6.15 and 7.45, a. m., and 3.30 and 4.45, p. m. On Sunday at 3.30, p. m., only.
Leave Baltimore at 4.30 and 9.30, a. m., and 3.30 and 5.30, p. m. a Sunday at 4.30, a. on., only. The 7.45 and 4.45 trains only will stop at way stations and for An-

napolis commexions.
The 7.45, a. m., and 3.50, p. m., are the object connecting trains for the West, and the 6.15, 7.45, and 3.30 trains for the East.
For further information inquire at the Baltimore and Ohio Baliroad Tecket Office, of THOS. H. PARSONS, Agent, Washington, W. P. SMITH,
Oct 3 Master of Transportation, lightmore.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. AT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via GRANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILFOAD.

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via GRANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILEOAD.

From WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Missicoippi, Louisiana, Arkansae, and Texas.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the great Southwestern Railroad Office, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, Washington, on board of the Steam Ferry Beat Georgie Page, or at the Office of the Grange and Alexandria Baitrand, at Alexandria.

To Richmond, Darwillis, Lynchburg, Rivitel, Knexville, Dalton, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, Huntsville, Grand Sunction, Moniphis, Montgomery, and New Orleans.

By a Direct Boute and Countnews Railway Connexions to Mamphis. Abording greater Expedition and Coinfort, and being over 26s miles shorter than by any other route.

The steam ferry boat George Page leaves the foot of Seventh street at \$1/2 o'clock, a.m., for Alexandria, where passengers take the cars for Bishmond, Charlotte-ville, Staunton, White Sulphur Springs, Woodstock, &c., and at 7/4, p. un., for Richmond and all points Southwest, making sure and close connexions to Manaphis.

Baggage wagons and considered leave the office, Pa. avenue, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and 7, p. ve.

Baggage wagons and omnibu

JAMES A. EVANS, Agent, Washington, June 18 - 17 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer

E PAGE will run as follows: andria at 4, 8, 10, 12 o'clock, a. m.; 2, 4, and 6 s'clock,

m. Leave Washington at 6, 9, 11 o'clock, s. m.; 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock, The THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run a) opposite

ours. Fire 13 cents.

Wholey's omnibuses connecting with the Page and Collyer, will save the Capitol, and corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, be same time the boats feave Alexandria.

June 8—col.—H RCHARD WALLACH, President.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—NEW ARRANGE NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—NEW ARRANGEMENT, WITH GREATLY IMPROVED SCHEDULE.—FROM WASHINGION DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
VIA POTOMAC STRAMERS AND RICHMOND AND POTOMAC RAILROLD LINE.—Two fast daily lines from Washington for the South
and Southwest. Boats leave their berths, foot of 6th street, at 61,
a. m., and 71, p. m. Passengers by the morning beat can obtain a fine
breakfast on board and origin a pleasant sail of 31/2 hours down the
beautiful Potomac, passing is full view of Mount Verten. By the
evening boat they insure a good support and a rest of four hours in
comfortable bertias or state rooms, and arrive in Bichmond in time to
connect with all the trains for the South and Southwest.

The great southern mail is caweyed over this route, it being 44
miles shorter and 100 miles less railreading than by any other route,
asking certain connexions to

COTAIN COMMENCES TO MINISTER, RICHMOND, AND PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA; WELFON AND MINISTON, N. C.; CHARLESTON, S. C.; AUGUSTA, GA.; MONTHORIER MORILE, ALA., DIRECT TO NEW ORIEANS AND ALL SOUTHERN CITIES

AND rowse.

Also, connect at Richmond with the Danville, Southeide, Virginia, onnease, and East Tennessee railroads

FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO

and New Orleans.

For through tickets and further information of the route, inquire at the southern ticket office, No. 372 Pennsylvania avenue, one door east of Browns' Hotel, or on board the boats, foot of 6th street.

6135. E. MATTINLY,
Teket Agent.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and
finding that a discriminating public were bestowing thes, patronage to that extent that more warercomes were necessary to exhibit all
their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware
and salescroon on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hail. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the
recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all: times a larger stock of fire and burglarproof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match
with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

AlSO.

ALSO-Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vanidoors, and bank vanits. Hall's patent powder proof locks for bank or store doors, Jones's prents permutation bank lock; and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & Co., Nov. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and No. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and
No. 251 Breadway, corner Murray st., New York.
F. COYLE & CO., Agenta
Washington, D. C.
B. W. KNOWLES, Agent
Richmend, Virginia. May 26-1y

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, I SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercan-tle credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

May 28—Guo*

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH Contary, Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Bemocrat: Below we publish a letter to Br. Wood, of the city, from a gentleman in Matne, which speaks glowingly of the apapeior neutrit of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Boctor needs no encomisms nor useless

of guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomisms nor necless pulsery from the press:

BATH, (Mr.,) Jan. 20, 1856.

Prov. O. J. Woon & Co.: Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few menths since to the highly beneficial officets of your hair restorative. I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-thief white; my whiskers were the same character. Some three months since I procursed a bestle of your Hair Restorative, and used it I soon insult was prevared another bottle, of which I have used some. I can new certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally despreaded, both any first and face, and my hair has resumed its ensiral color, and believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty live yours. I am now stay years old; my good wife, at the age of they two, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that wheever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen to this City and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and an known to charly every one here and adjoining towns. Any we you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

thers as well as no.
I am, tenly, yours,
A. C. RAYMOND,

RAETHORE, Jan. 23, 1858.
WOOD'S HAIR RESPONATIVE. Proc. Wood: Bear sir: Having had the misfortune to love the best bortion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever in New Orleans, in 1864, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now tinck and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you is giving to be afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

only, and no warms of the state of the undersigned, J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and paster of the Orthodox Church at Brookheld, Massachmetts, le is a gentlem-in of great influence and universally beloved.

WM. DYER.

Впоокупир, Jan. 12, 1858. Woon: Dear sir. Having made the of your Hair Bestorative, and pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in reinfammation, dand-roll, and a constant tendency to technique litel. I have been troubled from children; and has able remy hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I set up other article with anything like the same pleasure or

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz. large, mean, and small, the small holds half a pint, and retail for one deligible bottle; the medium holds at least treaty per cent, more in opening than the small, retails for one about the large side a quart, forty per cent, more in proportion, and retails for \$3 a

and soul by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 177.

PROSPECTUS

For publishing a Monthly Periodical in Washington, D. C., called

THE NATIONAL RECORDER

BELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE,

Office Superintendent of the Public Printing,

CLASS 1.

CLASS 2.

CLASS 3.

CLASS 4.

may be required. 19 by 24 inches, and of such weight per ream as may be required.

The fibra of the paper of each of the above classes to be of linen and outon, free from all adu teration with mineral or other substances, of a fair whicheres, and put up in quires of twenty-four classic soch, and in bundles of twe reams each; each ream to contain 480 perfect sheets. Uniformity in color, thickness, and weight will be required; and no bundle (exclusive of wrappers) varying over or under live per cent, from the standard weight will be received, and the gross weight will in all cases be required. Mixing of various thicknesses in the same bundle to make up the weight will be considered a violation of the contract.

Class 6.

No. 1. 1,00 reams quarto post writing paper.
2: 2,000 reams that cap do
3: 500 reams that cap do
4: 2 000 reams folloped do
5: 300 reams glouped do
6: 50 reams readoun do
7: 50 reams super royal do
8: 50 reams super soyal do
9: 100 reams colored medium, (assorted colors.)

Proposits for supplying paper.

Oct 5—cotd

TTO DIPLOMATS AND TOURISTS .- The adver-

EXTENSION OF THE "NEW BOOK STORE."

TENSION OF THE "NEW BOOK STORE.

FIRANKIN PHIP respectfully informs his friends and the public that extensive alterations and improvements in the construction of the store are now e-impleted. In addition to a large and recently-adjected effects of diest-class stationery, American and European books, he has established a time at gallery, (at the rear of the store) where will be found the latest movethes in art, and all the conveniences of a jubble reading-room, the leading European journals being regularly reserved.

F. Philip having correspondents in most of the European cities is prepared to excente foreign orders on most advantageous terms, and from long experience in England and Amorica, teels conflicts to the statisfactory execution of all orders intreased to his care.

FRANKLIN-PHILP, Bookedler and Stationer,

CLASH 5.

By L. D. Johnson.

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1858.

THE POLITICAL STATE OF EUROPE.

VIENNA, Oct. 12, 1858. The succession of the Prince of Prussia to the government, with royal power, has produced a very agreeable impression here, and hopes are now entertained that a different policy will be adopted in Berlin towards Austria and the States of the Zoll-verein. It is not expected, except by some very sanguinous persons, that Prussia will change her relations as regards Russia, or rush from the embrace of the Czar to that of Lords Derby or Malmesbury. The ties of blood between Russia and Prussia are quite as strong as between Prussia and England, and England is not so near a neighbor of Prussia as Russia. Nevertheless, it is believed here, in diplomatic circles; that the Prince of Prussia will adopt a more independent course—one which shall be more national and throw fewer obstacles in the way of a more perfect federal union of The succession of the Prince of Prussia to the THE "National Recorder" will contain sixteen quarto pages, with a single or double cover, for one dollar a year. Besiden the miscellaneous resulting found in periodicals of this kind, it will be mainly devoted to the following objects:

First, to give information of all all that may be done in the legislative and executive departments of the general government relating to the interest of religion.

In the legislative department it will embrace the spirit of all that may done in Congress on this subject, including the service of chaplains in the House and Senate, with brief sketches of the sermons that may be delivered before Congress.

In the executive department it will embrace all that relates to the chaplatus service in the sr. p and navy at military pasts, and in campelans, at military and naval schools, in seagoing yesfed; and receiving ships in navy yards, hospitals; and subjers and subjers house or asylume. By the facilities 20° bollating information at the departments to Westbaglein, and by correspondence with chaplains, we shalt be able to produce much that is interesting to the public.

The second object will be to collect statistical information, and to publish, under the head of each State and Territory, all that relates to the general interests of religion. This will embrace the number of shafely congrised clergymen employed as pactors, or otherwise, the number of chagen chapters and church manubers together with the number added cannotally to e.c. diletinet church organization. We shall enter upon such a plan of correspondence as will enable us to reach this information with more than approximate accuracy, together with many other facts and statistics relating to religious matters which never one into the "schedules" of the finite States creases.

The third object will be to softee all that is new and interesting in interature and science, not opiting to bestow special attention upon the series of lectures annually delivered and the scientific developments made known at the Smithsonian Institutor, THE "National Recorder" will contain sixteen in the way of a more perfect federal union of Germany. It is well known that the coterie which surrounds the Kreuzzeitung, and is known as the ultra aristocratic (not royalist) party, opposed both the absolute regency of the Prince of Prussia and a friendly approach towards Austria. This party wanted a mixed regency, which would have paralyzed the power and energy of the Prince of Prussia. and rendered him an instrument in the hands of de-signing men. The Prince, with the firmness and nobility of character which he is known to possess, refused to be any longer the mere mandatory of a coteric composed of subjects; being, as the next legitimate heir to the throne, designated by artlegitimate heir to the throne, designated by article 56 of the constitution as the person exclusively called upon to exercise the royal power. The Prince, from delicacy and respect for his brother, the King, consented to be for one year the mere executor of that which appeared to be the royal will, without participating himself in the government of the country, but distinctly declared that he would not continue to play a part so unworthy of himself longer than the 23d of October, 1858—a res-olution which was hailed throughout Prussia, and I may add throughout Germany, with unfeigned satisfaction and pleasure. The people of Prussia wanted to know by whom they were governed, and their affection, as is usual in all monarchies, naturally turned toward the legitimate heir to the throne. With year, or the first number only to all who will enclose four titles stamps.

To the editors of all periodicals and newspapers (excepting those which are only political and secular) who will give this prospectus one insertion, and send us the number containing it, we propose to advertise the name and locality of their p-per on our cover through one year. To the presidents or principals of all literary institutions who subscribe for the Recorder we will insert the name and place of their institutions, as proposed to editors.

Address "National Recorder," Washington, D. C.
Oct 31—1f that sentiment well known and understood, it was impossible to pass the 23d of October without defi-nitely settling the Regency. If the illness of the King continued (and the physicians gave no hope whatever of his recovery) the States must be called together, and it would have been a dangerous pre-cedent to allow l'arliament to decide whether the King is disqualified to carry on the government. A PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE PAPER FOR THE PURILE PRINTING.—In pursuance of the provisions of the wat to provide for executing the public printing. Set, aspectoved August 23, 1852, scaled proposals will be received at this office, in the Capitol, until the first Monday (6th day) of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., for furnishing the paper that may be required for the public printing for the year ending on the 1st day of December, 1852.

The authorized list specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity, quality, and description of each kind of paper that will be required: impromise, therefore, was effected. The King apown free, sovereign will, sole Regent, "with no other responsibility than to God," till he himself should be able to resume the government. The Prince ac-cepted the appointment with reference to para-graph 56 of the constitution, and called an extraordipary session of the Chambers to meet on the 20th of this month at Berlin. This is merely to satisfy the requirements of the constitution; for the Prince 16,000 reams one printing paper, uncalendered, to measure 24 by inches, and to weigh forty-five pounds to the ream of 480 sheets. has never been satisfied with the manner in which the last Chamber was elected, and Herr Von West-phalen, the late Minister of the Interior, who had 6,000 reams fine printing paper, calendered, to measure 24 by 38 ches, and to weigh fifty-six pounds to the ream of 480 sheets. been the ministerial manager of those elections, bund it expedient to tender at once his resignation. 300 reams superfine printing paper, bard-sized and calendered omeasure 24 by 32 inches, and to weigh forty-eight potents to the It is not likely, therefore, that the old Chambers will be long in session, but it is quite certain that the elections of the new one, which are about to take CLAS 4. 1,000 reams superflue map paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper meas-uring 19 by 24 inches, and weighing twenty pounds per ream of 486 cheets. place, will afford greater scope for the expression of the popular will. The Prince of Prussia is not a liberal; his early surroundings, his education, and his military prop. nsities rather giving him an impulse in an opposite direction; but it so happens that the liberal party in Prussia kas been most devoted to his person, and that the anti-liberals opposed his

to say, since the last revolutions in Europe, Austria has occupied that position, and were it not for the Concordat, would have gained on Prussia, even in the Protestant States of Germany. The very misfortunes of Austria seem to have created sympathies in her favor. Austria, made wiser by the revolution of 1848, has introduced many radical reforms in her government. She has protected commerce and manufactures and emancipated the presentry throughout her reviewes. CLASS 7.

No. 1. 5,000 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-cight pounds per ream.

2. 1,500 reams writing paper, 19 by 26 inches, to weigh twenty-three pounds per ream.

3. 3,100 reams writing paper, 18 by 25 inches, to weigh twenty-six pounds.

4. 100 reams writing paper, 18 by 22 inches, to weigh twenty four pounds per ream. 4. 100 reams writing paper, 18 by 22 inches, to weigh the twenty four pounds per ream.

5. 340 reams writing paper, 18 by 18 lackes, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.

6. 400 reams writing paper, 12 by 18 inches, to weigh twelve pounds per ream.

All the papers designated in classes 6 and 7 must contain 480 perfect sheets to the ream and no "outside" quires; they are to be made of the best materials, free from adulteration, and finished in the best manner. The papers in class 6 are to be white or bine, of the regular standard sizes of the respective kinds, and of such weights as may be required by this office, those in class 7 are to be white, and of the sizes and weights specified in the schedule.

The right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every kind contracted for in all the classes, to be farmished at such times and in such quantities as the public service may require.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract; but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal. ipated the throughout her But, above all things, she has endcavored to German ize her Hungarian and Sclavonic provinces, and for that purpose assimilated her government to the States of the Germanic confederation. She asked to States of the Germanic confederation. She asked to join the Zoll-verein, remodelled her coinage, and, at the Diet at Frankfort, took the lead in all questions relating to the integrity and power of the Germanic confederation. In all these things she pursued the very reverse of the policy adhered to during the administration of the government by Prince Metternich, and the one most acceptable to the liberal party in Germany. But in proportion as Austria gained in public opinion she lost with a certain reactionary party in Germany, which surrounded the person of the King of Prussia. In the Russian war, at the conferences in Paris, in the Dauphian principalities, in Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate centract; but bidders may effer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the guaranty that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will enter into an obligation with good and sufficient sure-ties to furnish the articles proposed. Blank forms for proposals will be furnished at this effice, and none will be taken into con ideration unless substantially agreeing therewith.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at such place or places as may be designated in Washington city, in good order, free of all and every extra charge or expresse, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Superintendent, and be in all respects satisfactory.

Samples of all the paper required may be seen at this office, or will be sent to persons applying for them.

The proposals will be opened in the manner required by law "on the first Teeslay after the first Honday in Pecember" next, (7th.) and the contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder.

Proposals will be addressed to "Sira, W. Bowsas, Superintendent of the Public Printing, Capitol of the United States," and endorsed "Proposals for supplying paper." ferences in Paris, in the Danubian principalities, in Italy, in Switzerland, and in all the questions relating to the Zoll-verein, Austria and Prussia occupied pos tions more or less opposed to each other, and this species of dualism rendered it impossible for Gerspecies of dualism rendered it impossible for Ger-many, in any of the important questions which have agitated Europe for the last ten years, to throw her weight—the weight of seventy mil-lions of people—in the balance of power. This state of things it is now hoped in Vienna will cease with the accession of the Prince of Prussia to the government. Prussia, they say, will come to a bet-ter understanding with Austria without changing her relations toward Russia; because Austria her. her relations toward Russia; because Austria her-self has ceased to occupy a hostile position toward that power. The tone of the officious press of Austria has recently undergone a great change in regard to Russia, and it has always been favorable to the absodeed, not be surprised if before many months the former relations of Russia, Austria and Prussia were to be entirely re-established—and this, notwithstanding the enmity of the Brussols Nord toward Austria, and the acquisition by Russia of the Sardinian port of Villafranca.

sia from Russia, and inducing a more intimate ap-proach between Austria and Prussia, is England; continued to the control of the property devoted to National Contr proach between Austria and Prussia, is England; because between her and Russia there exists a hereditary feud, based on a material conflict which has commenced, but not ended, with the late war. In the event of the dismemberment of Turkey, Austria claims but a modest part as her share, extending, in all probability, not beyond the Danubian principalities and the entire west coast of the Adriatic; while England, by every extension of Russia into Asia Minor, can see nothing but danger and trouble to her Asiatic colonies. With Austria, Russia may treat and come to an amicable understand-

that measure is accomplished, no uniform policy can be adopted in Germany, and no concert of action se-cured to aid and comfort England in another conflict

be adopted in Germany, and no concert of action secured to aid and comfort England in another conflict with her great Asiatic rival:

It is not likely that, with the above-mentioned exception of the Minister of the Interior, any change will, for the present, be made in the cabinet of Berlin. Other changes are, nevertheless, expected, and even the names mentioned which are to be substituted for those of the present incumbents. A deep interest is taken here in all these matters, and the Austrian ministry is constantly informed of every rumor which circulates in Berlin. What is hoped here is, that Baron Manteuffel may not continue at the head of foreign relations. He has shown himself no friend of Austria, and the bitterest articles against Austrian politics have appeared in the Berlin "Zeit." Baron Manteuffel superared in the Berlin "Zeit." Baron Manteuffel's semi-official organ. The Prince of Prussia will, in all probability, not change his present ministers till the niceting of the new Chambers, when the composition of the lower house will be a sufficient constitutional justification of such a change.

Mons, de Bubbine, the new Russian minister here, is now perfectly installed, and will, it is hoped, find his stay in Vienna an agreeable one. He will receive every attention due to his high rank and the court he has the honor to represent. If Count Esterhazy is half as well treated in St. Petersburg a partial reconciliation; at least, between Hussia and Austrha cannot be far distant.

In the matter of the Stade dues, in regard to which

In the matter of the Stade ducs, in regard to which England has just notified Hanover that she must state the condition on which she is ready to consent to their entire abolition, Austria takes a very lively interest. Austria is for abolishing all river dues and all transit duties, and to facilitate commerce and navigation in every direction. She wants trade with the United States, with Brazil, with India, and she would, had she the means, establish steam communications with all those countries. Considering the still shattered state of her finances, and the efforts still shattered state of her mances, and the chorts she is obliged to make to sustain her public credit, or rather to regain it, in the consideration of the commercial world, the courage and energy of the statesmen who have undertaken that difficult task deserve every honorable acknowledgment.

deserve every honorable acknowledgment.

An attempt is now making to induce Great Britain to cede the Ionian islands to the King of Greece; but whether it will succeed is quite another question. Of course, it is expected that England will, in any event, retain the island of Corfu, which she requires as a naval station; but that the other islands, which are of little importance to her, either in a commercial or maritime point of view, may be once more united to the Morea. The British government has never been very popular in the Ionian islands, and political offenders were there almost as harship treated as they were in Naples and other parts of pointed offenders were there almost as harsing treated as they were in Naples and other parts of Italy. British liberty is an inestimable boon; but it has rarely been enjoyed except by British-born sub-jects. England has too many adopted children to treat them all with the same kindness. The Ionian islands, with a population in whose hearts the mem-ory of former days is not yet entirely obliterated, are not as well treated as the British West India islands, or any other British colony I can think of. I am no advocate of the Greek government, and I am not prepared to say that the British government of the Ionian islands is not better than that of the Morea; but I do say, without fear of contradiction, that the desire for national independence and national union is inseparable from the aspirations of a civilized people, under whatever circumstances it may be placed. What exile is to an individual, that is the government of foreigners to a whole nation. F. J. G.

VIENNA, Oct. 17, 1858. The influence of the new régimé in Prussia is already perceptible, and great hopes are now enter-tained here that the painful alienations between the absolute accession to the government. Thus new relations have been created and new sympathics awakened, which may not be without serious inflacourts of Berlin and Vienna have reached their terminus. It is now positively asserted, even by the highest officials, that Prussia has withdrawn her enence upon the development and progress of the tire opposition to the abolition of the transit duties, and that, the objections of Wurtemburg and Bavaria cordial good understanding since the events of 1848.

From that period, throughout the Russian war, up to this very moment, Austria and Prussia have been sival powers. Previous to that period, Prussia was the favorite of the liberal party in Germany; strange to say, since the last revolutions in Europe, Austria, and little doubts are now entertained but that Austria, at the period fixed upon in the treaty of 19th February, 1853—that is, in 1860—will formally join the Zoll-verein. This was confidently expected from the Prince of Prussia, who, whatever his nonarchical predilections, is certainly in favor of na-tional union and independence. Austria is very aux-

commercial sacrinces to accompiss it. Austra has entirely abandoned the exclusive system in commerce and diplomacy, and has now no higher national ambition than being called a German State, and not, as heretofore, a conglomerate of provinces belonging to the House of Hapsburg.

It is generally believed here that the Prince of Prussia will change his cabinet, and that Baron you Manteuffel will henceforth be content with being chief of the royal council without portfolio. Other changes are also confidently expected. As to the diplomatic representation of Prussia abroad, it is certain to undergo a thorough change, inasmuch as a great many vacancies, partially created by resignitions, have to be filled. There are now vacancies in the Prussian cops diplomatique in Coustantinople, Vienna, Brussels, Bern, in Switzerland, Baden, Munich, Stuttgart, and Darmstadt, besides many consuls general in America and Asia. Whether removals will take place will depend on the change of

the power of the Prince of Prussia. I should, indeed, not be surprised if before many months the former relations of Russia, Austria and Prussia and er Hand the Emperor Napoleon III. In view of were to be entirely re-established—and this, notwithstanding the enmity of the Brussols Nord toward and Prussia may be called a historical event, and is approach by Russia and Prussia may be called a historical event, and is approach by Russia and Prussia may be called a historical event, and is approach by Russia and Prussia may be called a historical event, and is approach by Russia may be called a historical event, and is approach by Russia may be called a historical event, and is approach by Russia may be called a historical event. Austria, and the acquisition by Russia of the Sarlinian port of Villafranca.

The power which is most active in detaching Prusia from Russia, and inducing a more intimate aproach between Austria and Prussia, is England;

ular in Austria, must develop a more liberal policy in regard to the Isthmus of Sues, and not, directly or indirectly, oppose, but rather encourage, the admission of Austria into the German Zoll-verein. Unless that measure is accomplished, no uniform policy can be adopted in Germany, and no concert of action segments of the control of

TWO CENTS.

is another question.

Lord Redeliffe will not remain long at Constanti Lord Redeliffe will not remain long at Constantinople, and in the mean while Mons, de Thouvenel has intereved the importunity of absenting himself from Constantinople on a tour of pleasure. His lord-ship is here looked upon as entertaining opinions in regard to Turkey coinciding in many respects with those of Austria. It is certain that Lord Redeliffe has great influence with the Sultan, and a change in the Turbish ministry is already predicted. It may be, however, that on the return to Constantinople of Mons, de Thouvenel the professione will again be changed.

changed.

Between Vienna and Milan there seem to exist but official relations, in spite of the very important con-cession the Emperor of Austria has made to his Lom-bard subjects. Among the arrivals here you hardly notice an Italian name, while the town is full of Hun-garians. Moravians, Bohemians, &c. The national antipathies between Italians and Gormans seem to antipathies between Italians and Gormans seem to be unconquerable, and an open conflict avoided only by the disparity of forces. The rumors and state-ments in the newspapers that Archduke Maximilian means to surrender the Vice Royalty of the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice has no foundation in fact. On the contrary, the Archduke will hold his regular court in Milan, and make it as attractive to the nobles of that kingdom as possible; but it will renotices of that kingdom as possible; but I will care quite years of good government and of conciliatory, liberal policy towards the people and the nobles before the Lombards will be able patiently to bear what they call the Austrian yoke. Some of the nobles may be stiendants on the Archduke Maximil-

ian; few will visit the Emperor's court at Vienna.

The German and Belgian press trade a positive statement the other day that the Neapolitan missister statement the other day that the Neapolitan militater here received a despatch from his government in relation to the difficulties now, and for some time, existing between Naples and the western powers, (Eugland and France,) which despatch he was ordered to read to Count Buol-Schauenstein, the Austrian Secretary for Foreign Affairs. This is entirely false. No such despatch was received, and Austria has carefully abstained from taking sides in this quarrel. ther advice to Naples has always been concditatory but it has not been heeded, and matters remain as but it has not been beeded, and matters remail as unsettled as ever. It really seems to be the object of European diplomates to keep as many questions open as possible, in order, at a future rupture, to settle many things at once. The greater the stakes, the more vehement will be the struggle.

The preparations of the Bank of Austria to resume

specie payments are complete, and coin is pouring into the country from all quarters. Partially specie payments are dready restanced by the bank, in anticipation of the period fixed by law, and it is now highly probable the redemption of its notes will go on without interruption. So great host been the in-flux of the precious metals into Austria that the Banks of Berlin and Frankfort have been obliged to raise their discount to 5 per cent., although money is a drug in London and discount in Hamburg as low as 2 per cent. Of course, the transition from a paper currency to specie is not an easy one, and must necessarily lead to momentary embarrassments and necessarily lead to monethary embarrassincus autringency in the money market. It is supposed that the bank, to protect itself will diminish its issues some 40 or 50 millions of barins; and, in consequence, also its loans. This will prove inconvenient to the merchants, and there will occur some failures; but this is as nothing when compared to the damning consequences to the prosperity of all classes, and even to public morals of an irredeema-

some information in regard to the Amoor river. A town, as you are aware, is to be built at the bend of the river to Castries bay. The town is laid out on a magnificent scale; the principal street being several versts long. A road is to be built from the town to the bay, which will not be over 30 versts long, while the navigation coastwise, and following the bed of the river, is some 500 or 600 versts. Castries bay, the river, is some 500 or 600 versts. Castries bay, however, is frozen some five months in the year; while the more southern port of St. Vladimir is only frozen over one month of the year. The winters near the bend of the river, where the town is to be built, are described as very severe. This might have been taken for granted, as the eastern exposures of all continents are colder than the western exposures, the isothermal latitudes showing a difference of about ten degress. The northern islands of the Japanese empire are almost thinhabitable, though every species of cereals are raised in the same latitudes in Europe. The Emperor of Russia, however, is determined to have a strong foothold on the North Pacific ocean, until he shall acquire one or two coalions for this union, for reasons stated in my former is determined to have a strong foothold on the North letters, and quite ready for some heavy financial and Pacific ocean, until he shall acquire one or two coalcommercial sacrifices to accomplish it. Austria has entirely abandoned the exclusive system in commerce southerly direction. The severity of the climate will

in the Prussian corps diplomatique in Constantinople, Vienna, Brussels, Bern, in Switzerland, Baden, Munich, Stuttgart, and Darmstadt, besides many consuls general in America and Asia. Whether removals will take place will depend on the change of policy to be adopted, and on personal considerations which may prevail with the Prince Regent.

While the people there are rejoiced at the new Prussian programme, indications point to further complications with Russia and France. It is certain that neither France nor Russia has surrendered the idea that Montenegro ought to have a port in the Adriatic; in other words, that the frontier between Montenegro and Turkey ought to be extended to the sea. But to give Prince Danilo a port in the Adriatic is another port in the Mediterranean of far more consequence, in time of peace or war, than the coal station, as diplomatists have baptised it, which Russia negans already state that Prince Daapproaches him without feeling elevated by his un-affected kindness. The very severity of the father acts as a foil for the humane and merciful disposition

In Spain the administration of O'Donnell seems to In Spain the administration of O'Donnell seems to become stronger every day, and I adhere to the opinion previously expressed, that he will have no great difficulty in obtaining a working majority in the next Cortes. Espartere seems to have lost all his political influence since his friends have compromised every principle by simply opposing "the administration." The same holds of the party devoted to Narvaez. The latter has become personally disagreeable to the Queen, and has no chance of personally seizing the reins of government. Spain now presents the same spectacle which France did during the latter part of the government of Louis Philippe: both the ultra aristocratic and the radical parties unite to overthrow the rule of the moderate conservatives.

Eight lines or less make a square longer advertisements it en proportion, and all payable in advance. Adverti sencets creters twice or thrice a week will be charged. By so couts per square or re insertion after the first. Advertisements once a week in the early earlier per square for each insertion. Special notices charged does the foregoing rates.

NEWS FROM NORTHERN MEXICO. . .

[From the Boownsville (Texas) Fing, Oct. 27th.] By the last mail from Monterey we have the Boldin Opicial of the 16th, which brings some interesting news. General Vidaurri had resigned his position as "general-inchief of the army of the north," and conferred the charge upon Colonet Zaragosa, of Monterey, who had already began an active reorganization of the liberal troops. He had already an armed and equipped force of more than two thousand men. A forced loan had been imposed upon the commerce of Monterey, and a voluntary contribution had been opened, by which combined means it was thought that soon ample funds would be raised, enough, at least, to enable the frontiersmen to sally out again upon their enc-

It is stated that "treason in camp" has been the cause of General Vidaurri's defeat, as the following facts, stated by a Boletin of recent date, will show: It seems that several of Vidaurri's guns had been spiked by some one in camp, previous to the attack by the enemy, who made a simultaneous charge exactly upon the point where the battery thus disabled had been placed; feeling confident that the fire of muskets would be the only resistance to be met with; and before that point could be reinferced, the enemy had gained too much ground. Confusion ensued, and the liberal chiefs, thinking that all was lost, led a hasty, and, it is said, an inglorious retreat. Lieut. Nuncs, of the liberal army, a Spanish merchant mamed Florencio Alvo, and several others, are charged with the treason which is said to have occasioned the defeat of the liberal army at the North. It is stated that "treason in camp" has been the cau

The reactionists, who have now a compar

treason which is said to have occusioned the defeat of the liberal army at the North.

The reactionists, who have now a comparatively free scope of country on which to rove, are committing all sorts of depredations upon everybody and everything that belongs to or has belonged to the liberal party. They fell, recently, upon the hacienda of El Canelo, belonging to Gen. Aramberri, a liberal, and after pillaging its contents ad libitum, and dispersing the inhabitants, they set fire to it, leaving nothing but the ashes as vestiges of what is said to have been a beautiful place.

Generals Pueblita, Huerta, Coronado and Blanco were, by last accounts, threatening the city of San Luis, which is now the 'Honghold of the reactionists. They had a very respectable force, their soldiers were well armed and equipped, and they were anxlows to encounter their enemy. Doubtless a battle may soon take place between the combined forces of those chiefs and those of Gen. Mirunon.

The northern chiefs, Garza and Vidaurri, have received the official report of the total defeat of Casanova at Guadalajara by Gen. Degolbado, and the capture of that important place by the latter. In this achievement the liberals have recovered all, if not more, than Vidaurri lost before San Lais; this being so, they can be said to remain in their former state, notwithstanding the partial defeat of the northern forces.

In the engagement between the reactionist forces and those of Vidaurri 400 of the latter's men were captured by the former, who, after seeing them disarmed, and taking from them their most valuable equipments, cudered his second in command to take them from his sight and do with them as he thought fit. This inhuman wretch, who well knew what would ensus from such course, placed them in the hands of his soldiery, who were just then in a beastly state of intoxication. They fell upon the captives, who were entirely defenceless, and a horrible massacre followed. At the end of the terrible seen the lifetess bodies of four hundred human beings were of liberty. A rumor has been rike in town that Zuleaga had deserted the capital and gone south in quest of some port where to embark for some foreign country. Of course, this is but a rumor, yet it is to be hoped there is some foundation for it.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

[From the Herald, Nev. 8.] The features of the week, in commercial circles, have been the shipments of specie to the South and the decline in the price of cotton. The stable has fallen off from ic. to ic. during the week; and as it is expected that the first advices of the large crop led to free orders being sent to the other side to sell stocks held there for American account it be calculated that a further advantage. American account, it is calculated that a further decline may take place. No reliable calculation can, however, yet be made as to the amount of the crop; and operayet be made as to the amount of the erop; and operations based on the prevailing estimates may prove ill
founded. Money has continued to be sent to the South
throughout the week; it is not likely, however, that any
more than the parcels already despatched will be needed.
Breadstuffs have been without change of moment, and
without much activity. Latterly the difference between
the views of buyers and sellers has been larger than usual.
The stock on hand in the city and in the large lake cities is
heavier than usual, and the quality generally poor; so that
owners and shippers in the West are not likely to do well by
their shipments. Dry goods have been without moveowners and slippers in the West are not likely to do well by their shipments. Dry goods have been without movement, as usual at this season; a heavy spring trade is expected in many quarters, though the poverty of the farmers can hardly warrant expectations that they will be very large buyers. Provisions are generally better, and in more demand than they were last week. Of this staple, happily, the western supply is large and good. Teal has been inactive, and without recovery in price. Sugars are firm, with a slight advance; any movement in this article would create a very buoyant market. Coffee

has been inactive, and without recovery in price. Sugars are firm, with a slight advance; any movement in this article would create a very buoyant market. Coffee is dull, and exhibits a declining tendency.

The foreign trade of the port exhibits similar features to those which were developed by the reports of last week. Our imports are largely in excess of last year; our exports are loss. The merchants are evidently preparing to find the country next year so bare of goods that people cannot choose but buy. The following are the comparative eustom-house tables of the exports and imports:

For the week. Dry goods	*1856. \$767,793_ 1,889,414	1857, \$555,048 1,056,013	1858. £912,93 1,739,31
Total for the week	2,657,213 183,030,296	1,621,059 197,644,294	2,652,317 125,160,478
Total since Jan. 1	83,687,509	199,265,353	128,755,795
EXPORT	S EXCLUSIVE OF	P SPECIAL	100
Total for the week	1856. \$1,917,412	1857_ \$1,864,553	1858. \$1,252.200
Previously reported	64,750,993	59,855,220	49,060,808
The course of the		61,719,773 change through as the follo	

will show 80 % 83 % 16 % 32 51 % 119 62 % 55 75 % 65 % 83 % Hudson River.

tock I-dand At the beginning of the week the general idea was that the market was undergoing a natural and healthy reaction from the rapid rise of the previous fortnight; that outsiders had been free purchasers, and would, after a reasonable pause, re-enter the market as buyers again; and that, after a further decline of a day or two, the upward movement would be revived, and prices would be higher than before. The facts have not sustained this well-conceived theory. It turns out that the outside buying has been very small, and the outside selling very large; that instead of helping the street to carry its natural load of railway stocks, the public have taken advantage of the late rise to transfer their own stock burden to the shoulders of the street. In a word, though money is unpre-